

THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

WORLD'S 1903 FAIR.

NINETY-FOURTH YEAR.

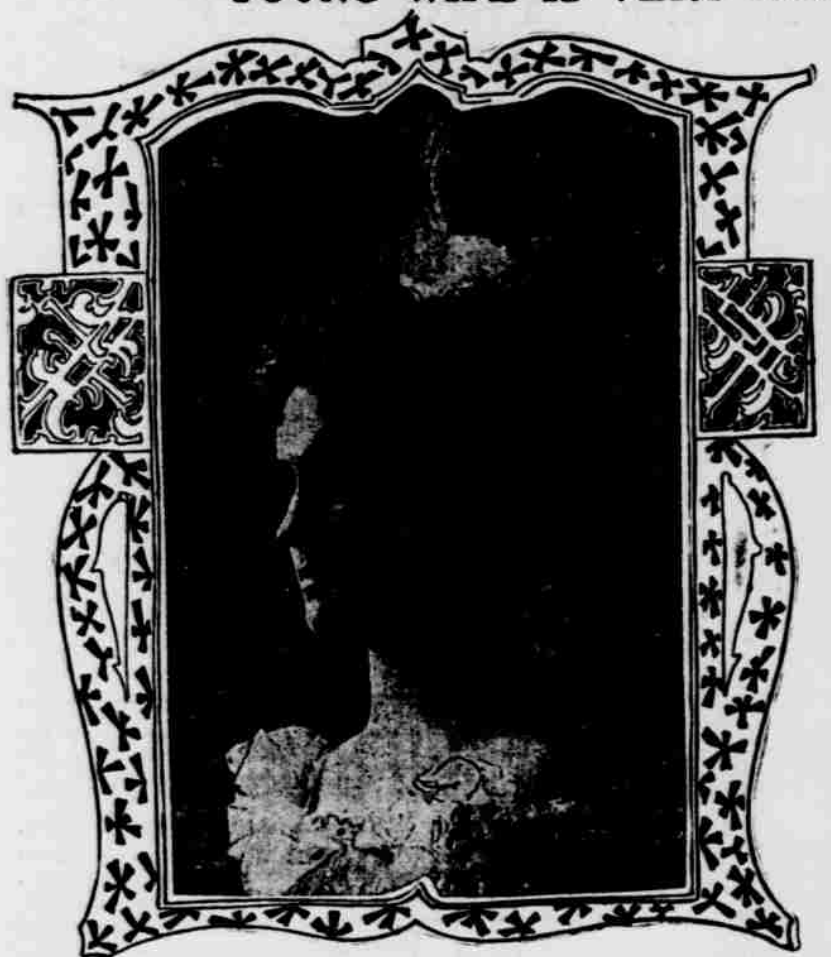
ST. LOUIS, MO., THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1901.

PRICE: In St. Louis, One Cent. Outside St. Louis, Two Cents. On Train, Three Cents.

"In the name of the United States I invite all nations of the earth to take part in the commemoration of the Louisiana Purchase."

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

GOVERNOR BECKHAM'S YOUNG WIFE IS VERY ILL.



Wife of Kentucky Governor is reported near to death. She is the mother of a girl baby one week old.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Frankfort, Ky., Aug. 21.—Mrs. Jean Beckham, the beautiful young wife of Governor Beckham and a mother of one week, is thought to be on her death bed. Septic fever developed last evening. The doctors and nurses at her bedside think the chances against her.

Mrs. Beckham is conscious and shows wonderful fortitude. She seemed much relieved this morning when told that her girl baby would live and become strong. Governor Beckham is grief-stricken and has only left the sickroom today to consult the doctors.

Physicians were summoned on a special train from Louisville to attend Mrs. Beckham, and Doctors Cartledge and Simpson of Louisville responded. Mrs. Beckham's condition was not regarded as serious this morning, but she has rapidly grown worse.

Doctor E. E. Hume, the local physician in attendance on Mrs. Beckham, stated, after consultation with the visiting physicians, that Mrs. Beckham's condition was regarded by all to be exceedingly grave. The physicians attending Mrs. Beckham to-night gave out the following bulletin: "Mrs. Beckham is alarmingly ill. Septicæmia, complicated with nephritis, is the cause of her illness. Her condition shows a little improvement at 8 p. m."

Mrs. Beckham is fighting hard and has not once lost consciousness. Slightly Better at Midnight. Frankfort, Ky., Aug. 21.—At midnight the physicians stated Mrs. Beckham's condition was more favorable than at any time during the day. Her temperature was 102° and her pulse 110.

FRANCE AND TURKEY END ALL DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS.

Sultan's Persistent Refusal to Keep His Direct Personal Promise Leads M. Constans, French Ambassador, to Serve Notice Ending Further Communications on Behalf of His Government.

FRANCE MAY GIVE PASSPORTS TO TURKEY'S AMBASSADOR.

Constantinople, Aug. 21.—The French Ambassador, M. Constans, has notified the Sultan's First Secretary, that all diplomatic relations between France and Turkey are broken off and that the Ambassador has informed his Government to this effect.

Direct Notice to Sultan. M. Constans communicated direct with the Sultan because the latest negotiations were transacted with the Sultan personally.

The Ambassador justifies his action on the ground that the Sultan broke his direct personal promise, given to M. Constans at an audience in the Yildiz palace Thursday regarding the purchase of the quays and the settlement of the disputed French claims.

The Foreign Minister also gave formal assurances that the agreement would be carried out, in view of this double breach of faith, M. Constans holds that it is impossible for France to continue diplomatic relations with Turkey.

Rupture Caused by Money. The difficulties which have arisen between the French Government and the Porte are three in number, two of which concern sums of money due to French subjects for advances made in the construction of railways. One of those claims, with the interest on it, amounts to nearly \$5,000,000 francs (\$9,000,000).

The third question relates to the Constantinople Dock and Quay Company, which was created in 1850 for the construction and working of the quays on both shores of the Golden Horn.

In addition to the working of the quays, the firm of concessions conferred on the company the right to establish docks and custom-house depots, with the privilege of issuing warrants and also of creating and working a service of steam ferries and tramways.

Sultan's Promise Broken. The company has never been able to enter into possession of those advantages, as the Sultan intended his intention to buy back the concession, and two years ago nominated a commission to negotiate the purchase with the representatives of the company, and it was stated on August 4 that negotiations for their purchase were in progress. It was said at that time that the Sultan regarded as highly dangerous the facilities afforded for landing and embarking passengers at Constantinople. Later it was claimed by the Turkish Embassy in Paris that the quays company was really an Ottoman concern, though much French capital was invested in it.

M. Constans Tired of Parleying. A little over a week ago the Sultan, while agreeing to give compensation for the property of the quays company, insisted on the right of Turkey to purchase the concession. Dispatches published this morning stated that the Sultan had failed to carry out his promises to M. Constans and that the latter had intimated to the Porte that unless the matter were settled by Monday noon relations between France and Turkey would be broken off. The Sultan promised settlement by Tuesday noon.

The French contend that two things alone are possible. Either the company must be placed in possession of the advantages granted by the Sultan, or the Ottoman Government must buy up the concession. It is stated that the approximate cost of the quays constructed was about \$5,000,000 francs (\$9,000,000). The price the company places on its concession is about \$9,000,000 francs (\$13,500,000).

The Paris Temps yesterday morning said that the French Ambassador at Constantinople had been insulted by the Sultan and that the situation had taken a bad turn. FRANCE SIDE OF THE CONTROVERSY. Paris, Aug. 21.—A high official of the Foreign Office informed the correspondent

of the Associated Press today that the exact situation at Constantinople is as follows: The Sultan at the last audience, which he made at the last audience, the French Ambassador, agreed to send the latter the same, or the following day, a document giving complete satisfaction to France regarding the claims of French citizens and in the matter of the quays, in accordance with the terms arranged between the Sultan and M. Constans verbally.

Instead of doing this, the Sultan waited until yesterday, when he sent M. Constans a document, the terms of which differed essentially from those arranged at the audience.

Thereupon M. Constans declined to negotiate any further or to hold other communications with the Porte, and referred the matter to the French Foreign Office. His dispatch to the effect arrived last night. At the matter stands, relations between M. Constans and the Porte are broken off, but France and Turkey are still in diplomatic relations through the Turkish Ambassador at Paris.

May Recall Ambassador. "If the Sultan does not keep the promises which he made at the last audience," continued the informant of the correspondent of the Associated Press, "we will have to recall M. Constans and send the Turkish Ambassador his passport. A solution one way or the other is probable within the next two days."

Replying to a question the Foreign Office official said: "No naval action on the part of France has yet been decided on. The stories in the papers to the effect that French warships are under orders to be in readiness to proceed to the Bosphorus have no foundation in fact. Such a measure might, of course, become necessary, but that eventually has not yet been considered by the French Government."

COLOMBIA LOSES GUNBOAT. Lapopa Struck on a Rock and Sank at Savanilla.

Colon, Colombia, Aug. 21.—(Via Galveston.)—News just received here from Cartagena says that an open boat containing four men has arrived there and reported that the Colombian gunboat Lapopa sank on leaving Savanilla for Cartagena.

Steam launches were immediately dispatched to search for the Lapopa, but no trace of the gunboat was found. She recently underwent a thorough overhauling at Colon, the repairs costing \$25,000.

The details of the loss of the Lapopa were received later in the day. She struck on a rock in the vicinity of the harbor of Savanilla last week, injuring her bottom, her stern and her propeller. The gunboat was aged to get to Cartagena, where temporary repairs were effected. On returning to Savanilla, the bottom plates of the Lapopa appear to have given out immediately, for she collapsed and sank by the stern.

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DIED BEFORE WEDDING. Wish of Dying Man Was Not Gratified.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Abilene, Kas., Aug. 21.—John W. Fox of Woodbine, grand watchman of the Kansas Occidental Mutual Benefit Lodge, died here of typhoid fever at noon. His fiancée was with him, and as his death was near, he wished to be married. A license was sent for, but before it could be secured he died.

LEADING TOPICS TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC.

THE SUN RISES THIS MORNING AT 5:39 AND SETS THIS EVENING AT 6:42.

WEATHER INDICATIONS. For St. Louis—Variable, but generally fair; slightly higher temperature. For Missouri—Partly cloudy Thursday, with cooler in western portion. Friday, probably warmer; westerly winds.

For Illinois—Partly cloudy Thursday, probably showers in southern portion. Friday, fair, with warmer in southern portion; variable winds.

1. Delegate Kinney's Maiden Effort at Oration.
2. Motorman Held for Mrs. Lacey's Death. The Railroad.
3. Progress of World's Fair Work. Children's Exhibition Fire Drill.
4. Entries and Results at the Tracks.
5. Baseball Games.
6. Editorial.
7. Society Events.
8. Invited American Bar to St. Louis. Has No Fear for Husband's Safety.
9. Republic Want Advertisements. Record of Births, Marriages, Deaths.
10. Republic Want and Real Estate Advertisements.
11. Grain and Produce Markets. Sales of Live Stock.
12. Financial News. River Telegrams.
13. Poker Players Fined by Jury. Drought Will Not Affect Purchases.

SEIBERT WILL HEAR EVIDENCE IN CHURCH.

Espousers and Opponents in Morisch License Application Will Testify in the Case.

Excise Commissioner Seibert will sit this afternoon, from 3 to 4 o'clock, in the Brink Memorial Presbyterian Church, Page and Aubert avenues, to listen to the arguments of persons interested in the petition for a license to open a saloon in connection with his grocery store, located on the northwest corner of Aubert and Maple avenues.

In the last year Morisch made application several times for a license, but failed to obtain it because he was unable to secure sufficient signatures of property owners in his block. Persons living in the neighborhood opposed him, and succeeded in defeating his request. At the present time a similar fight is being waged by many of the most prominent residents in the vicinity.

The opposition is headed by the Reverend B. H. Charles, pastor of the Brink Memorial Church; Clinton Kellogg of No. 529 Page avenue; and Doctor David R. Overmann. A petition has been circulated among those opposed to Morisch's saloon. Last night the list had seventy signers. There will be present to Mr. Seibert today, Morisch claim that there are many persons living near his establishment who want a saloon in the neighborhood and have urged him to get a license.

The farm washed away, then washed back. Eccentricities of Missouri River Occasioned a Lawsuit Over George Penn's Land.

George Penn, a farmer, living in St. Louis County just opposite St. Charles, had a 45-acre farm washed away by the Missouri River and then washed back again. As a result of this peculiar prank of the Big Muddy he is now in litigation.

The farm was several years in being washed away, and then the current of the river was diverted to the St. Charles side and secretions began to flow into the place where Mr. Penn's farm was located.

When the river was moved back, inch by inch, while the river was encroaching upon him, so Mr. Penn moved forward, inch by inch, and encroached upon the river until he was finally land of the same reservation that he had before he was disturbed.

Penn, however, reasoned that the current of the river might suddenly be diverted again and wash his farm away once more, so he concluded that it would be wisdom to convey it into Government hands, where it could be moved away faster than the stream could steal from him. He says he placed the farm in the hands of O. P. Baldwin, a Clayton real estate agent, for sale, and that the latter succeeded in closing a bargain with Rothwell Bros., contractors. After paying \$200 down, it is said, the firm feared that the validity of their title would be affected.

Accordingly they sued Messrs. Baldwin and Penn for a return of the \$200. The case came up in Justice Campbell's court in De Motu yesterday, and was decided thereby giving the defendants another opportunity to tell the story of how the farm was washed away and back again.

HINRICHSEN SUFFERS RELAPSE. Illinoisan in a Wreck and the Shock Has Left Him Ill.

Jacksonville, Ill., Aug. 21.—Former Secretary of State and former Congressman William H. Hinrichsen of this city, who has just recovered from a critical illness, was a passenger on the Chicago and Alton train which was wrecked at Prentice last night. The shock occasioned a relapse, and Mr. Hinrichsen is again critically ill.

FOUGHT OVER TOUGH STEAK. Deputy Marshal Rogers Wounded in Encounter With Waiter.

Because John Rogers objected to the toughness of a steak which was served him in Maloney's restaurant in the Union Market by the night waiter, Jacob Buda, a fight was started and Rogers received serious wounds on his neck, head and hands.

Rogers is a Deputy Marshal of the Second District Police Court, and lives at No. 1015 O'Fallon street. He was conveyed to the City Hospital. He refused to make a statement. Buda escaped.

CLAIMS TO KNOW THE MURDERER OF ANDREW H. PIRIE.

Henry Jones Gives Police Information That May Solve the Ferguson Mystery.

SAYS HE SAW THE PLUNDER.

Suspect, the Informant Says, Admitted to Him That He Shot Pirie.

INVESTIGATION IS RENEWED.

Officer May Go to Indian Territory, Where Alleged Murderer Is Hiding, to Bring Him to St. Louis.

Information comes to The Republic that Henry Jones, a Levee negro, has reported to the police that he knows the whereabouts of the murderer of Andrew H. Pirie, who was shot in Ferguson on the night of June 29 last.

Jones divulged his information to the police shortly after the shooting occurred, but for some reason it was not acted upon immediately. The clue has been taken up anew, however, and an officer probably will be sent to the Indian Territory, where the murderer is said to be in hiding, to bring him to St. Louis.

According to Jones the suspect formerly lived in the Indian Territory, where he was the day after the shooting, fearing that he would be captured if he remained in or around St. Louis. Jones says the suspect told him that he had shot a man in Ferguson, and that he had died of the injuries he received.

Negro Detective Gets Information. Several days after the shooting Allan W. Wilkinson, a negro detective on Chief Desmond's staff, was approached on the Levee by Jones and asked for information concerning the reward offered for the capture and conviction of Mr. Pirie's assailant. He said he feared that if he gave the information the officers making the arrest would get the reward and he would not receive anything. After Wilkinson assured him that he was mistaken, he said that the murderer was a life acquaintance of his, and that he was a negro road man. A road man in police parlance is a traveling thief.

Jones told Detective Wilkinson that when he met the suspected negro he displayed more than \$500 in cash and gold watch and chain, all of which, he said, were the fruits of recent robberies. The thief further said that he could not remain in St. Louis, as he had "burnt a guy" in Ferguson and the "guy" was coming for him. Further, that the watch and chain he was wearing would give him away if he was captured. He told Jones he was going to his home in the Indian Territory.

Wilkinson took Jones to Chief Desmond's office and from there to Ferguson, where they met Town Marshal Graf. Wilkinson asked Graf to take him to some one who had obtained a good view of the assailant, and the Marshal showed the way where Mr. Penn had formerly raised corn and wheat. Further, that the "guy" was sitting in his hammock when he was run through his yard after shooting Pirie. The man passed within twenty-five feet of Woolman.

Gives Description of Suspect. Given a minute description of the suspect's height, weight, build, color and clothing, even to the style of his hat, he wore, Woolman declared that it accurately fitted that of the man he had seen running through his yard.

Officer Wilkinson and Town Marshal Graf laid the matter before the authorities at Clayton and said they were promised assistance, but that it was not forthcoming.

The day after the shooting a sap was found in the Wabash Railroad yards in Ferguson, filled with small shot. George Charbonnier, a youth in Ferguson, fired at the assailant as he was running from the scene of the hold-up and shooting, using a shotgun. The cap corresponds with the description Jones gave of the one worn by his acquaintance.

Marshal Graf promised Detective Wilkinson to supply him with funds to go to Indian Territory after the suspect, but asked him to first place his information in writing so that he could submit it to the Town Board of Aldermen and ask for the necessary appropriation. Wilkinson misunderstood Graf and did not send the letter. As a result, the Ferguson authorities dropped the matter until yesterday, when they discovered how the mistake had been made. It will now be taken up again.

There is still left of the Big Muddy to search for Mr. Pirie's assailant, and when that is exhausted, O. L. Garrison, a brother of Mrs. Pirie, has guaranteed to provide more.

Have Kept Tab on Suspect. Chief Desmond said yesterday that the police had not been working on the Pirie case for the last week, but up to that time they had kept knowledge of the suspect's whereabouts and think they can easily find him if the Ferguson authorities will supply the money. This, Mayor Reid says, will be done.

Chief Desmond says he knows where Jones is, and that he has promised at any time to assist in the suspect's capture. He still clings to the story that he originally told.

Andrew H. Pirie was returning from a trolley party in St. Louis to his home in Ferguson on the evening of June 29 when he was ordered to throw up his hands. He did not comply readily with the command and was shot by the highwayman, who was behind a tree in the yard of Fred Manget in Ferguson. Mr. Pirie died forty hours later. Rewards aggregating over \$1,200 have been offered for the capture of his assailant.

TORNADO SWEEPS ANADARKO. Two Killed and Many Injured in New Town.

El Reno, Ok., Aug. 21.—A special to the Kansas City from Anadarko says: "A tornado and rain swept through the town about 5 p. m. All the large buildings in process of construction were blown down, and a large number of tents and smaller houses. Two persons were killed and many injured. The full extent of the damage will not be known until daylight."

The dead are: John Antonio, recently of Lamar County, Texas. K. F. Tevis, recently of Weatherford, Texas.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY ISSUES WORLD'S FAIR PROCLAMATION.

All Nations Are Invited to Participate in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis in 1903—Government's Recognition of the Project as an International Affair Will Be Promulgated in Foreign Countries—Circular of Instruction to Prospective Exhibitors Will Accompany Proclamation—Official Invitations Will Be Extended to Old World Countries.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, Aug. 21.—President McKinley to-day issued the St. Louis World's Fair Proclamation, addressed to all nations, inviting them to participate in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in 1903. The proclamation is as follows:

LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION. By the President of the United States of America: A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, notice has been given me by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Commission, in accordance with the provisions of section 9 of the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1901, entitled, "An act to provide for celebrating the one-hundredth anniversary of the purchase of the Louisiana territory by the United States by holding an international exhibition of arts, industries, manufactures and the products of the soil, mine, forest and sea, in the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri," that provision has been made for grounds and buildings for the uses provided for in the said act of Congress:

Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States, by virtue of the authority vested in me by said act, do hereby declare and proclaim that such international exhibition will be opened in the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, not later than the first day of May, nineteen hundred and three, and will be closed not later than the first day of December thereafter.

And in the name of the Government and of the people of the United States, I do hereby invite all the nations of the earth to take part in the commemoration of the purchase of the Louisiana Territory, an event of great interest to the United States and of abiding effect on their development, by appointing representatives and sending such exhibits to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition as will most fully and fully illustrate their resources, their industries, and their progress in civilization.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this, twentieth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and one, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-sixth.

By the President: JOHN HAY, Secretary of State.

PLANS TO AWAKEN EUROPEAN INTEREST IN THE EXPOSITION.

The Acting Secretary of State, Mr. Adee, has ordered that 1,000 copies of the proclamation be made, so that they may be sent to the representatives of this Government abroad for distribution among foreign newspapers, commercial bodies and all others concerned.

The next step taken by the State Department will be the sending out of the official invitations by the United States to foreign Governments to take part in the Fair. The form of these invitations was decided upon to-day by the Acting Secretary of State and is being engrossed and copied, about 2,000 copies being ordered.

These invitations will be forwarded within a very few days. They will be couched in the characteristic courtly language of the State Department, but yet be cordial and startle requests upon the Powers of the world to join in commemorating an event of universal import—the purchase of the great Louisiana Territory by the United States. These invitations will not be made public prior to their receipt by foreign Governments.

Plan to Impress Europe. Most auspiciously for the St. Louis managers of the great Exposition, the manner in which the invitations will be sent out is such that the dignity and magnitude of this international enterprise are certain to be impressed upon the people of foreign nations.

First, the State Department will transmit copies of the President's proclamation. A little later will be sent the formal invitations to take part. Still later the Secretary of State will forward the regulations adopted by the Government, together with a pamphlet prepared by the St. Louis corporation, giving detailed information to all who desire to send exhibits or to visit the Exposition.

Thus there will be three distinct official communications by the Government of the United States, each one emphasizing the interest felt by the American people in the St. Louis World's Fair and given utterance through their chief executive and his Secretary of State.

International Celebration. That the St. Louis Exposition is looked upon by the Government as being in the fullest sense an international celebration is shown by the text of President McKinley's proclamation. It is in marked contrast with the proclamation of President Harrison prior to the Chicago Exposition, which referred merely to the domestic or American observance of the holiday set apart, and bore no reference to participation by foreign Governments.

Harrison's Proclamation. President Harrison's proclamation was as follows: (After reciting the joint resolution of Congress.) "Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States, do hereby appoint Friday, October 21, 1892, the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus, as a general holiday for the people of the United States."

Regulations for Exhibitors. Accompanying the President's proclamation were regulations imparting information of use to foreign exhibitors, which will be forwarded to the State representatives abroad for dissemination when the proclamation is disseminated.

These regulations fix the time for the opening of the Exposition on April 30, 1893, and the time for closing as December 2, 1893.

The first regulation prescribes the method of addressing the Exposition company, to be used by those seeking further information regarding the Exposition.

The regulations declare in specific terms that no charges will be made for space in the exhibit buildings.

Two of the regulations prescribe the dates within which applications must be made for building space on the Exposition grounds.

Provision is then made for fixing the date on or before which applications for space must be made in the Exposition buildings, and the date is fixed in which applications must be made for concessions.

Then the announcement is made of the right to free importation of articles for exhibition, and provision likewise that no article entered for exhibit shall be removed until the close of the Exposition.

All articles must be removed immediately after the close, and removal cannot be made until January 1, 1894.

The right is reserved to the Exposition company to promulgate classification and such additional rules and regulations hereafter as may be approved by the commission not in conflict with the regulations and the law.

STEEL STRIKE SITUATION. Mill Owners and Men Still Claiming the Advantage.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 21.—The steel strike situation underwent no change to-day. There was no extension of the strike and the steel managers did not attempt to start any more mills.

Late in the day the fires were lighted in the Dummer Tin Plate Works at McKeesport, but the machinery was not started, and no attempt was made to operate it. It is believed, however, that the move is preliminary to a start with nonunion men.

At the evening session, E. Brown Allen of the Amalgamated Association will deliver a report most of the time conferring with delegates.

According to the strike leaders, only twenty men who were formerly members of the Amalgamated Association have gone to work in mills that are now being operated partly or in full with nonunion men. The steel managers place the number at 400,000 at a big figure.

VIRGINIA REPUBLICANS. First Convention Since Mahone's Days in Session.

Roanoke, Va., Aug. 21.—The first Republican convention to name a straight ticket in this State since the days of General William Mahone assembled here to-day. C. A. Hoerrmans of Montgomery was selected for temporary chairman. The names of J. Hampton Hoge and Generation have gone to work in mills that are now being operated partly or in full with nonunion men. At the evening session, E. Brown Allen of the Amalgamated Association will deliver a report most of the time conferring with delegates.

Colonel J. Hampton Hoge of Roanoke was nominated for Governor.